## SUMNER

CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.

per with the performance of the military duties and per per of March 30, 1867, which provides that any office of the army and may of the United States who shall, after the passage of this act, accept or hold any appointment in the diplomatic or consular several provides that any office of the army and navy of the United States who shall, after the passage of this act, accept or hold any appointment in the diplomatic or consular several provides the several provides of the provides of the provide the provides of the provided the provides of the provided the provided the several provides of the provided that is shall not be lawful for any officer of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any civil of the provided that is shall not be lawful for any officer of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any civil officer of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any civil officer of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any civil officer of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any civil officer of the army, and his commission size officer of the army, and his commission size officer of the army, and his commission size of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any civil officer of the army, and his commission size of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any civil officer of the army, and his commission size of the army of the United States of the army of the United States of the army of the ar

rangement was to enable the incumbent, who stood high on the list of gift-makers, to be Secretary without being troubled with the business of the office. Notoriously he was an invalid, who, according to his own confession, modestly pleaded that he could not apply himself to work more than an hour a day. But the President soothed his anxieties by promising a deputy who would do the work. And thus was this great department made a plaything. But public opinion and other counsels arrested the sport. Here, I mention, that when this incumbent left his important post it was understood that he was allowed to nominate his successor.

PRETENSION ON THE INDIAN BUREAU.

At the same time occurred the effort to absorb the ludian Bureau into the War Department, changing its character as part of the civil service. Congress had already appudiated such an attempt, but the President not disheartened by legislative failure, sought to accomplish it by manipulation and indirection. First elevating a member of his late staff to the head of the Bureau, he then by a military order dated May 7. 1869, proceeded to detail for the Indian service a long list of officers left out of their regiments—assuming to do this by the authority of the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, which, after declaring the number of Indian agents and how they shall be appointed, provides that it shall be competent for the President to require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of Indian agent. The Statutes at Large (volume Iv., page 763) shows that obviously this provision had reference to some exceptional existency, and can be no authority for the general substitution of military officers instead of tivilians confirmed by the Senate and bound vith sureties for the faithful discharge of their on thes, and yet upward of sixty army officers were infithis way folsted into the Indian service. The act of Congress of July 16, 1870, already quoted, creating an incompatibility between the military service and the civil, was almed especially a

service and the civil, was afmed especially at this attempt is another illustration of President that the present of the control of the contr

political questions and party movements in distant States, reaching into Missouri and then into New York to dictate how the people should yet? See manipulating Louisiana through for seem less a place for the collection of revenue than an engine for political be maintained. Authentic test dictatorship may tyrannical abuse beyond question. New York is the scene and Thomas Murphy, Collector, the Presidential Lieutenant. Nobelly doubts the intimecy bound together by other and the Collector, who are neighborhood. The collector was determined Convention, and coll of the Republican State zen for help, ho replied that in his judgment it would be a delicate matter for office in the different ertake to dictate to the associations to the State at districts who should go from them attempt to Convention, and still more felicate to in the different ertake to dictate to the associations to the State at districts who should go from them attempt to Convention, and still more felicate to in the different ertake to dictate to the sest men to of the President said that he should not hesttate to in the different departments as to the best men to of the president said that he should not hesttate to or it them. The brave Collector Lieutenant dollers to said the authority on this subject. Plainly the republican party was his perguisite, and all republicans were to do his bidding. From the same testimony it appears that the President, according to the statement of his lieutenant, wanted to be represented in the Convention, being the Republican server to do his bidding. From the same testimony it appears that the President, according to the statement of his lieutenant, wanted to be represented in the Convention, being the Republican server to do his bidding. From the same testimony it appears that the President, and the presidential dictatorship was administered. Undes in the Custom House were openly bartered for votes in

nor 18 st easy to measure the arrogance of corruption or the honest indignation that it quickens law life.

Ountravances Acalest st. Domingo.

These Presidential pretensions, in all their variety, personal and military, with reckless indifference of law, naturally ripensed in the contrivance mursed in the hothouse of secrecy against the pasce of the island of St. Domingo. I say desiderately against the peace of that island, for, under the guise of annexing a persion, there was menace to the black republic of thayti. This whole business was alredutely indefensable from beginning to end, being wrong at every point. It is the special and most characteristic product of the administration into which it infused and projected itself more than into anything clse. In this multiform disobedience to law we behold our President. I have referred to this contrivance as marking an epoch in Presidential pretensions. It is my duty, now, to show its true character, as a warning against its author. A few weeks only after beginning his career as a civillan, and while occupied with military surprations and the perquisites of office, he was tempted by overtures of Dominican plotters, headed by the usurper Baez and the speculator Cazneau, the first an adventurer, conspirator and trickster, described by one who knows him well "as the worst man living of whom he has any personal knowledge," and the second one of our own countrymen long resident on the island, known as disloyal throughout the war and entirely kindred in character to liaez. Listening to these prompters, and without one word in Congress or in the press suggesting annexation of the island or any part of it, the President began his contrivance. And here we see abuse in every form and at every step absolutely without precedent in our history. The agent in this transaction was Orville E. Baoccock, a young officer figuring in the blue book of the time as another of the unauthorized secretaries at the Executive Mansion and also as a major of engineers. His published instruction

date from the Secretary of the Navy directed to the captain of the Seminole, a war ship with an armament of one elevance of the Seminole, a war ship with an armament of one elevance of the Seminole, a war ship to proceed without a moment's delay to San Domingo City to be placed at the disposal of General Babcock while on that coast. With such "moral support" the emissary of the President outained from the usurper Baez that famous protocol stipulating the annexation of Dominica in consideration of \$1,500,000, which the young officer, fresh from the Executive Mansion, professed to execute as "alde-de-camp of his Excellency General Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States," instead of chief magistrate of a republic, as if the President were a military chieftain with his foot in the stirrup, surrounded by a military staff. The same instruction contained the ambianing stipulation that "His Excellency General Grant, President of the United States, promises privately to use all his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among the members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment," which is simply that the President shall become a lobbyist to bring about the annexation by Congress. Such was the strange beginning,

ILLEGAL, UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND OFFENSIVE in every particular, but showing the President is character. On his return to Washington the young officer, who had assumed to be "Aid-de-Camp of His Excellency General Ulysses S. Grant," and had bound the President to become a lobbyist for a wretched scheme, instead of being disavowed and reprimanded was sent back to the usurper with instruction of the laft island of Dominica, and the Other for the lease of the Bay of Samana. By the constitution of the United States ambassadors and other public ministers are appointed by the Fresident to send the problem in the same had no such commis.

struction of the United States ambassadors and other public ministers are appointed by the Fresident, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but our aid-de-camp had no such commission. Presidential prerogative empowered him. Nor was naval force wanting. With three war ships at his disposal, he entered upon negotiation with Bacz and obtained the two treaties. Naturally force was needed to keep the usurper in power while he sold his country, and naturally such a transaction required a Presidential aid-de-camp, unknown to constitution or law rather than a civilian duty appointed according to both. On other occasions it has been my solemn duty to expose the outrages which attended this hateful business, where at each step we are brought face to face with Presidential pretensions—first in open selzure of the war powers of the government, as if he were a Casar; forciby intervening in Dominica and menacing war to Hayti, all of which is proved by the official reports of the State Department and Navy Department, being nothing less than war by kingty prerogative in deflance of that distinctive principle of republican government first embodied in our constitution, which places the war powers under the safeguard of the legislative branch, making any attempt by the President "to declare war" an undoubted usurpation. But our President, like Galilo, cared for none of these things. The open violation of the constitution was naturally followed by a barefaced disregard of that equality of nations, which is the first principle of the Declaration of Independence, and this sacred rule was set aside, in order to insuit and menaced Hayti, doing unto the black republic what we would not have that republic do unto us, nor what we would not have that republic do unto us, nor what we would not have that republic do unto us, nor what we would not have that republic do unto us, nor what we would not have that republic do unto us, nor what we would not have that republic do unto us, nor what we would not have that appropriate the other public ministers are appointed by the Fresi-dent, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but our aid-de-camp had no such commis-

here are transgressions in every form; open violation of the constitution in more than one essential requirement; open violation of international law in more than one of its most beautiful principles; degrant insult to the black republic, with menace of war; complicity with the wrongful imprisonment of an American citizen; lawless asamption of territorial sovereignty in a foreign jurisdiction; employment of the national navy to sustain a usurper-being all acts of substance, maintaine to an american citizen; lawless asamption of territorial sovereignty in a foreign jurisdiction; capitaling that his chief should play the lobby at the help the contrivance through Congress; then urged by private appeals to Senators and the influence of the appointing power tyrannically employed by the Presidential lobbyist, and finally urged anew in an annual Message, where undisguised insult to the Senate vies with the absurdity in declaring the presidential lobbyist, and finally urged anew in an annual Message, where undisguised insult to the Senate vies with the absurdity in declaring the presidential lobbyist, and military maintenance. Such in brief is this multiform disolfoidience where every particular is of such aggravation as to merit the most solemn judgment. Why, the grand inquest the most solemn judgment, why, the grand inquest of the nation which brought Andrew Johnson to the bar of the Senate should have slept or this conglomerate misigenessing and the declaring the group of the contribution of the senate should have slept or this conglomerate misigenessing and the declaring the properties of the major manual margarenessing and the properties of the particular is of such aggravation as to merit the most solemn properties and the declaring the properties and the properties and

Such in brief is this multiform disolidatence where every particular is of such aggravation as to merit the most soleinn judgment. Why, the grand inquest of the nation which brought Andrew Johnson to the bar of the Seaate should have slept on this conglomerate misdemeanor, every part of which was offensive beyond any technical offence charged against his proceeds of the state of the charged against his proceeds of the interest of the conglower of the conglower

republic this easy to see how natural it was to treat with insensibility the representative of the African race.

THESE THINGS IN ISSUE NOW.

Here, I-sizs this painful presentment under its various heads, beginning with nepotism and glittaking officially compensated, and ending in the contrivance against San Domingo, with indignity to the African race, not because it is complete, but because it is enough. With sorrow unspeakable have I made this exposure of pretensions, which, for the sake of republican institutions, every good citizen should wish expunged from history. But I had no alternative. The President himself insists upon puting them in issue. He will not allow them to be forgotten. As a candidate for re-election he invites judgment, while partisans acting in his behalf make it absolutely necessary by the brutality of their assault on faithful republicans unwilling to see their party, like the Presidential office, a personal perquisite. If his partisans are exacting, vindictive and unjust they act only in harmony with his own nature, too truly represented in them. There is not a ring, whether military or Senatorial, that does not derive distinctive character from himself; therefore what they do and what they say must be considered as done and said by the chiefain they serve. And here is a new manifestation of that sovereign egotism which no taciturnity can cover up, and a new motive for anquiry into its perileious influence. Any presentment of the President should be imperfect which did not show how this ungovernable personality breaks forth in quarrel, making him

THE GREAT PRESIDENTIAL QUARRELLER

of our history. As in nepotism gift taking officially compensated and Presidential pretensions generally, here again he is foremost, having quarrelled not only more than any other President, but more than all others together, from George Washington to himself. His own Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the diplomatic service and the civil service generally—all have their victims, nearly very

#### THE MURDER OF LINCOLN.

The Last Days of John Wilkes Booth His Purpose in Escaping to Virginia-Interesting Narrative.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I saw it stated in a Washington paper, upon the presentation of my petition by Hon. John T. Lewis to Congress for payment for my losses sustained in the burning of my tobacco house and contents by the orders of Colonel Conger, who commanded the forces that were endeavoring to capture J. Wilkes Booth and D. C. Harold, in April, 1865, "that it concealed in this house, and it had to be burned to capture them," leaving the inference, it appears to me, that Booth and Harold were concealed in this house by me or some of my family. If this infer-ence is intended to be made by the editor of said paper there is nothing more erroneous, and to set the matter right and to show that neither I nor any of my family intended in any way to conceal them or was at all apprised or had any suspiction of who these men were, I will make a true statement of the whole transaction from the time that Booth was brought to my house to the time of his being shot by one of the soldiers when the house was on fire. On Monday, the 24th of April, 1865, about four o'clock P. M., three men rode up to my yard, and when I went out to them I found they were all strangers to me. The one in front introduced himself as Captain Scott; he then introduced the two others to me-one as Lieutenant Ruggles and the Boyd was a wounded Confederate soldier; that he belonged to the former command of General A. P. Hill, and that he was wounded before Petersburg met before the close of the war; that he and Lieu tenant Ruggles were going (as he expressed it) on a little scout towards Richmond, and asked me to keep and take care of his friend Boyd until the next Wednesday morning, as he was suffering too much to travel with them, and that they would call for

him at that time. As it had always been one principle of my reliligion "to entertain strangers, especially any that seemed to be suffering," I consented that he should remain, and that I would take as good care of him as I could. I did not promise this because he was a Confederate soldier, but because he seemed to be suffering. I had before this administered to the wants of about twelve wounded federal soldiers, who had been captured and brought to my neighborhood in a suffering state, and it was comforting to my feelings to see the gratitude expressed by them to me, and to feel that I had helped to relieve them to me, and to feel that I had heiped to relieve the wants of some of my fellow creatures. Never shall I forget this circumstance: it is graven deep upon my heart. This man, whom I and all my family looked upon as Mr. Boyd, a wounded Confederate solder, was taken at once into my house; he supped with my family, and slept that night in one of my upper rooms, in which my sons, John M. and William H., and two smaller children stept. He breakfasted with my family the next morning and remained in the house and yard, most of the time reclining upon the grass in the yard, my little to say and seemed to be suffering, we thought, from his wound. After breakfast that morning my eldest son, John M., rode to a shoemaker's, about one mile from my house, to have his boots repaired, and while there he met with a gentleman of the neighborhood who had gotten by private means a newspaper from Richmond (there being no mails to our section), and this paper had in it an advertisement offering a large reward (190,000, I think) for the capture of Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln. After my son's return, and while at the dinner table, he spoke of having seen this paper containing the advertisement. This man, who was at the table, remarked that he would not have been surprised if \$509,000 had been offered, but that he had heard that the man that committed the act had been arrested between Baltimore and Philadelphia and was now in Washington. He having before this told me that he was a native of Maryland, I then asked him if he had ever seen the man Booth who was charged with the offence. He said he had seen him once. He saw him in Richmond about the time of the John Brown raid. I asked him if he was an oid or young man; he said he was rather a young man.

I had never heard of but one Booth as an actor, and thought it was My Edwike Booth. Me roomer the wants of some of my fellow creatures. Never

was an old or young man; he said he was rather a young man.

I had never heard of but one Booth as an actor, and thought it was Mr. Edwin Booth. My younger son, who was a mere youth, remarked, "I wish he would come this way, so that I might catch him and get this reward." He turned to him and said, "If he were to come out would you inform against him?" My son, laughing, said he would like to have the money. The man taiked all this coolly, and showed nothing like excitement upon the occa-

and they might be annoyed by them. They then asked him if we had not an outhouse in which they could sleep. He toil them there was fodder and hay in the tobacco house, and they could go in there if they liked.

They went in there, and after they did so my two sons, having heard Harold say "We should like to get the horse we saw you riding this evening," and fearing they might get up in the night and take their horses and go off, my sons concluded to take their blankets and go into a cornhouse, between the tobacco house and stable, and guard their horses; and my youngest son fearing, as these men were heavily armed, that if they attempted to take the horses they might have great difficulty and might probably get shot, concluded he would take the key to the house and lock the door outside, so as to prevent them coming out if they wished it. This is the reason why the door was found locked when the officers went to the bouse. About two o'clock A. M. I was swakened by the violent barking of my dogs. I arose from my bed and went to the window, and I found the house surrounded by armed forces. I drew on my pantaloons and, without waiting to put on any other dressing, I opened the door to my end porch, and when I did so three men rushed in and one of them put a pistol to my head and said to me, "Are there not two men hir pour house?" I said no; that there were two men here last evening; that they went to the woods when you were passing and afterwards returned and got their supper, and I did not know at that time where they were. I had gone from my supper to my sleeping room, and did not know where they had slept.

The officer said I was not telling them the truth and called for a rope and said they would hang me. Being thus rudely treated I no doubt appeared scared and affrighted. About this time my son, John M., came to the door and said to the officers said, and told him the wood who had he went in he addressed Booth as Mr. Boyd, as the officers said, and told him to hand his arms to one of them, I believe to my son of the regular forces, Colonel Conger being a detective, but in command, as I understand, of the expedition. These are the facts of the case; those in regard to the burning of the barn were learned of my sons, who were present. The subject of the murder of the President having been talked of at church the day before Booth came to my house, I condemned it publicly in unmeasured terms.

RICHARD H. GARRETT.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1872.

PROTESTANT CHARITY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I have just been reading the articles in this morning's Herald about the "House of Refuge," and was agreeably surprised at the tone which prevaded the letter from a "Protestant," as generally I have found that both the written and spoken opinion of those differing from us in faith is that the hard-working, zealous priests of the Mother Church teach that lying and stealing are no sins. So I am glad to praise the unusual justice and truth of a man who says that had those unfor-tunates attended to the teachings of their Church they would not be where they are. That is true, But how many of them are the victims of cruel poverty, sickness and death? Bereft of parents and taken in by kind, but poor and ignorant neighbors, with nothing but the seal of baptism on them, and that mysterious gift of faith which makes the sign of the cross and the garb of a priest have an effect upon them, and stir within them a feeling akin to that which makes sometimes the most hardened criminal weep at the mention of his mother's name! The spirit which prompts Protestants to look after those little victims of poverty and neglect is a beautiful one were it not spoiled by the desire to take from the poor wretches the only thing of value which dying parents had to leave them, that faith, to keep which drove many a one of them from their native land, where by giving it up they might have enjoyed peace and comfort on the estates of their Protestant landlords, who thought they too were doing Christ's work by forcing them to relinquish a faith they objected to, Catholics are doing all they can by supporting the Protectory to bring those poor children under the teachings of the Church of their fathers, and how far responsible some of the immates can be for their wickedness may be judged from the fact that one of the Sisters told me a few days ago that they had there eighty children under five years old under their care. Our hearts may well sicken at the prospect of the work to be done among those unfortunate victims more of circumstances than of crime. M. C. B. they would not be where they are. That is true,

### A GLARING OUTRAGE.

TREMONT, May 27, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am glad that the press is open and free to the people and that it is the channel through which a citizen can tell his grievances and spread them before the country; and there is no paper better cal-culated to do so than the great paper of America, the NEW YORK HERALD. On Saturday, 25th ult., at four P. M., eight men (strangers) surrounded my house in Tremont, Westchester county, and de. manded admittance. No one being at home but my wife, she became alarmed and rushed to the my wife, she became alarmed and rushed to the door to ascertain the cause of so much violence, when they forcibly entered, violently pushing her back into the hall. They then proceeded to search the house in the most brutal manner, learing quilts from beds and strewing them on the floor; opening trunks and ransacking the house generally, and trampling down my nowers in their excitement to enter the house. Now, sir, I think that the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States demands that an officer in search of persons or articles shall, by warrant, legally issued, proceed to describe the premises, persons, articles, &c. Nothing of the kind was done; but by brutal and nuwarranted force they entered the premises, to the terror of my wife, who today lies sick from the effects of the fright. I have laid the case before Sergeant Steers, of the Thirty-second sub-precinct of this village, who has kindly volunteered to ferret out the miscreants and bring them to condign punishment. As they were retiring, after a fruitless search, they condescended to say that they were in search of an escaped criminal.

# OBITUARY.

Lucius O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin, died, after a lin-gering illness, at his residence, Dromoland Castle, in the county of Clare, Ireland, a short time since, in the county of Clare, Ireland, a short time since, in his seventy-second year. In the year 1855 he succeeded to the peerage as thirteenth baron, his cousin, the late Marquis of Thomond, in the Barony of Inchiquin, and was elected a Representative Peer of Great Britain in 1863. His Lordship was the edgest son of the late Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland, and Charlotte, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Smith, of Cahirmoyle, county Limerick. He was brother of the late William Smith O'Brien. Lord Inchiquin was twice married—lirst to the heiress of the late William Fitzgerald, Adelphi, county Clare, and secondly to Louisa, daughter of Major Finucana. By his first marriage he had issue, one son and three daughters, and by the second two sons and five daughters. He is succeeded by the Hon. Edward Donough O'Brien, D. L. Lord Inchiquin was deeply respected and beloved, especially by his numerous tenantry, who are among the most prosperous in Ireland.

Lady Playfair.

Lady Playfair, widow of Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, for many years Provost of St. Andrews, Scotland, has just died there from the ill effects of an accident. Her Ladyship was in her usual health and out of town two days previous to her decease, and after her return home was proceeding to her storeroom. When ascending a flight of steps she lost hold of the hand rail and fell backwards, cutting her head very severely. She was conveyed to her room and medirail and fell backwards, cutting her head very severely. She was conveyed to her room and medical aid summoned, but she never recovered consciousness, and, after lingering about thirty-six hours, expired, in her seventy-third year. She was much beloved for her quiet, unassuming manners and unostentations generosity. In her death almost the last link has been severed which bound the people of St. Andrews with its great and long-remembered Provost and reformer, the late Sir H. L. Playfair.

Mrs. Ferguson, landlady of the "Brig o' Turk Inn," Scotland, and well and favorably known to all tourists in the land of Wallace, Burns and seventy-fifth year of her age. She had been often alling for some years, and had been attended by Dr. McNab, of Callander, for several weeks, on account of an increase of unfavorable symptoms. No immediate danger was, however, apprehended, and her death was quite unexpected. Mrs. Ferguson was a well-known public character in Britain, and it is no exaggeration to say that the tidings of her decease will be read with sympathy in both hemi-spheres. For fully thirty-five years she was the lessee of the Duncraggan or "Brig o' Turk" Inn, spheres. For fully thirty-five years she was the lessee of the Duncraggan or "Brig o' Turk" Inn, and by her long residence, her stout professional appearance, and most of all by her remarkable force of character, her fame was spread far and wide. Her father, Mr. Daniel Stewart, was a respectable farmer in Lendrick, and Mrs. Ferguson, during her long and active life, was hardly ever a couple of miles distant from the place of her birth. Her linn was a favorite resort of anglers, pedestrians and other habitus of the romantic region of the Trosachs; and her frank, kindly disposition and attention to the comforts of her guests gave to her hostelry very much the character of a home. She was a woman of very generous nature, and notwithstanding certain peculiarities of character, such as Scott described in his "Meg Dods," was much and deservedly respected throughout the district. When Queen Victoria was residing for a time at Invertrosach she presented Mrs. Ferguson with her portrait and a couple of bright sovereigns, the latter of which the good lady perforated and hung upon her bosom for ornaments. Mrs. Ferguson was never blessed with children, and had been long a widow. Her woman's wit and self-possession enabled her to conduct her business in a secluded spot with as much security as if she had been in the midst of a populous city. On one occasion she admitted that she had been rather annoyed with a party of "navvies," who had knocked her up out of bed at an untimeous hour, demanding whiskey. But she said she "just ca'ed them 'sir,' ane an' a', an' they went away as quict as lambs." Mrs. Ferguson's inn was on the property of the Earl of Moray, who had a great regard for her.

M. Heindrich, the "Headsman" of Paris.

The most dreaded man in France is dead! M. Heindrich, the "Headsman," or city executioner, The most dreaded man in France lived peacefully He took his daily exercise in the face of his neigh bors, and though no one cried "God bless him." no hand was ever lifted against him, nor was a threatening voice ever heard as he passed. He walked alone, mute, with a stooping figure and a thoughtful air. Those who recognized him stopped to look back at the stalwart old man, and sighed and shuddered as they saw him. He was, indeed, the most dreaded man in modern France who now lies buried. "Monsieur de Paris" is no more. "Monsieur l'Exécuteur des Hautes Œuvres," as he was wont legally to style himself, who has severed the heads of so many of his fellow beings, left the world in a green old age, with a satisfied conscience and by a placid death. M. Heindrich, the headsman of Paris, had completed seventy years of life, fifty-six of which were em-ployed in the exercise of his terrible calling. He M. Heindrich, the headsman of Parls, had completed seventy years of life, fifty-six of which were employed in the exercise of his terrible calling. He began his dread trade at the galleys of Toulon, at the early age of sixteen, having succeeded his father, who filled the same office. He was then "promoted" to be headsman at Rouen. When Sanson (the last of that family who were the executioners of Parls for centuries, and whose most illustrious "patients" were King Louis XVI. and Queen Marie Antoinette) retired from office Heindrich was called up to the capital, when he put to death some of the most recent ruffans, guilty of celebrated crimes. About a year ago, as a matter of course, the office of provincial executioners was abolished, and the headsman of Parls obtained a small increase to his salary on having his jurisdiction extended to all France. But he complained that he was too old for such frequent employment and constant travelling. The refined French executioner was not paid by the job, like vulgar performers. His salary and allowances amounted to 12,000 francs a year, or \$2,400—an amount of emolument so highly valued in France that there are many candidates for the vacant situation. M. Heindrich never married, and leaves no heirs with hereditary claims to this high executive office. In the civilized city of Parls, though there was a certain amount of moral antipathy to M. Heindrich, none of that vulgar desire to insult or injure an honest and quiet official, who performed a duty considered necessary to the salvation of society, existed. Many literary men and others, indeed, often called on M. Heindrich heat moments of celebrated criminals. But he last moments of celebrated criminals. But he las

Brian Roddy, one of those Irish witnesses whose personal recollections of the rebellion of '98 have had frequently to supply the place of the unpub. lished history of that eventful time, has just expired near the place of his birth. He was eighty-five years of age. Mr. Roddy was born at Dundalk about the year 1787. He got a first class education such a one as in his day must have been only within the reach of those possessing ample means. Having strong retentive powers, he could relate with ing strong retentive powers, he could relate with scrupulous accuracy events which occurred eighty years ago. He remembered distinctly his nurse holding him up in her arms to see Wolfe Tone pass through Dundalk to Dublin, a prisoner, in 1798, under a strong military escort, one of the officers in command being Captain Elias Thackeray, afterwards the much esteemed Vicar of Dundalk; and he subsequently witnessed the hurried retreat of Teeling, Napper Tandy and several other prominent members of the Dublin Directory of United Irishmen from Union Lodge in Scotchgreen, then the residence of John Byrne, and would relate, with evident satisfaction and pride, that it was Roddy who first gave the alarm that the soldiers were coming. Such was the condition of society in the milist of which Brian Roddy had mastered an education, not merely scholastic, but such a practical one as enabled him afterwards to take a proud stand as an architect at the top of his profession. During Mr. Roddy's long and eventful life he was an enterprising and industrious man, and although a consistent liberal in politics, yet he was strong-minded and invariably rejected the dictum eox populi. When in the discursive mood he would boast of his ancient lineage and declare that he was proud to claim as his successor the man who gave to the remains of King Edward Bruce "the honors of an Irish wate," and finally had them burfied in the tomb of the Roddys, at Faughart, after the death of the Scotch hero in battle, near Dundalk, on the leth of October, in the year 1818. In private life Mr. Roddy was a stanch, generous and warmhearted triend. A few rears since he had erected

stone, which, for copious details and claborates workmanship, is a curiosity, and might serve as a reference for readers of Irish history. It commences with the death of Art McMahon, "corporal in the army of James II., who died from injuries received while fighting at the battle of the Boyne." Then follows a long list of deceased relatives, including a professor in the College of Toulouse and two archbishops of Armagh.

Mr. Klaes, the King of Dutch Smokers.
Mr. Klaes, who was known among his acquaintances as the "King of Smokers," has just died near
Rotterdam. He had amassed a large fortune in the
linen trade, and creeted near Rotterdam a mansion, one portion of which was devoted to the ar-rangement of a collection of tobacco pipes accord-ing to their nationality and chronological order. A few days before his death he summoned his lawyer few days before his death he summoned his lawyer and made his will, in which he directed that all smokers of the country should be invited to his funeral; that each should be presented with ten pounds of tobacco and two Dutch pipes of the newest fashion, on which should be engraved the name, arms and date of the decease of the testator. He requested all his relatives, friends and funeral guests to be careful to keep their pipes alight during the funeral ceremonies, after which they should empty the ashes on the coffin. The poor of the neighborhood, who attended to his last wishes, were to receive annually, on the anniversary of his death, ten pounds of tobacco and a small cask of good beer. He desired that his oak coffin should be lined with the cedar of his old Havana cigar boxes, and that a box of French caporal and a package of old Dutch tobacco should be placed at the foot of his coffin. His favorite pipe was to be placed by his side, along with a box of matches, a fint and steel, and some tinder, as he said "there was no knowing what might happen." A Belgfan calculator has made out that Mr. Klaes had, during his eighty years of life, smoked more than four tons of tobacco and drank 500,000 quarts of beer.

M. Duhamel.

The death, at Paris, is announced of M. Duhame a great mathematician, member of the Institut

General Sir John L. Pennefather. From England we have a report of the death of General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, G. C. B., Governor of Cheisea Hospital, one of the most dis-tinguished soldiers of the British Army. He was in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He obtained his first commission in the year 1818. He accompanied the Twenty-second regiment of infantry to India in 1841, and served in Asia several years with much distinction. He served under General Sir Charles J. Napier during the campaign in Scinde, and com-manded the infantry brigade at the battle of Meeance, at which he (then lieutenant colone) was shot through the body in the desperate encounter which was fought across the river, and only consented to leave the field when the enemy was beaten. He was also present at the destruction of beaten. He was also present at the destruction of the Port of Imaumghur. His gallantry was highly praised in Sir charles Napier's despatches, and he was among the officers who received the thanks of Parliament. As a reward for his services in that campaign he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and soon afterwards adde-de-camp to Queen Victoria. On his return home from India he served on the staff in Ireland as deputy quartermaster general. Sir John went through the Eastern campaign of 1864, in command of a brigade under General Sir De Lacy Evans, and was present at the battle of the Alma, where his horse was twice wounded. His name was honorably mentioned in Lord Ragian's despatch. He also took part in the siege of Sebastopol, including the repulse of the powerful sortie of the Russians on the 26th of October, and at and after the battle of Inkerman commanded the Second division during General Evans' sickness. At Inkerman he had his horse killed under him. General Pennefather, towards the end of the Russian war, was temporarily invalided, having suffered all the privations and hardships of camp life in a Crimean winter. In recognition of his distinguished military services he was made colonel of the Forty-sixth regiment of foot in November, 1854; the following year made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, was subsequently made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and a Commander of the Sardinian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. After the war for some years he commanded the troops of the northern (1860 to October, 1865, he was chief of the forces at Aldershot, and on the death of Field Marshal Sir Alexander Woodford, in September, 1870, was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Baron Dalling and Bulwer (Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer), brother of Lord Lytton, died last Sunday night, aged sixty-eight years. Sir Henry was Minister Pienipotentiary to Washington from the year 1849 to 1852. Lord Bulwer was the second son wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warburton Lytton, Esq. He was born in the year 1804, and married, in 1848, Georgiana Charlotte Mary, daugh-ter of Lord Cowley. He represented Wilton, Co-ventry, Marylebone and Tamworth in Parliament at different periods. He served as British Minister at Madrid, Washington and Florence, and was Am-bassador of the Crown in Constantinople from the year 1858 to 1865.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

Comptroller Green paid yesterday for expenses of Department of Public Charities and Correction \$100,000. He will pay to-day Police Department, for salaries of force for May, \$275,000; Department of Health, for salaries, &c., \$25,000.

On the 5th ultimo Captain Jabez Lyon, of the sloop North America, then lying at the foot of Charles street, North River, removed to Bellevue Charles street, North River, removed to benevue Hospital a young man, eighteen years of age, named William Morris, who had been badly injured aboard the vessel. Morris lingered till Thursday and died. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest on the body.

The body of Seymour Sewell, a youth of nineteer years of age, who was drowned from a shell boat in the middle of the North River, off pier 54, on the 23d ultimo, was yesterday found floating off the foot of Eleventh street by Officer Perry, of the Ninth precinct. There are some witnesses to the occurrence. The body was sent to the Morgue and Coroner Young notified.

Two or three days ago the Twenty-eighth precinct Two or three days ago the Twenty-eighth precinct police found John Milisclock, a German, sixty-nine years of age, lying on the sidewalk in Spring street in a state of insensibility and removed him to Bellevue Hospital, where death subsequently ensued. Deceased, it afterwards appeared, had lived at 21 West Twenty-sixth street. The cause of death will be determined by a post-mortem examination to be made on the body by Deputy Coroner Cushman.

The first business session of the yearly Confer-The first business session of the yearly Conference of the Orthodox Quakers was held yesterday at the meeting house on Gramercy Park. Robert Lindley Murray, of lowa; Augustus Tabor, David Bennett and Esther Wicks were among the prominent preachers present. The epistics from the London and Philadelphia yearly meetings were read and other routine business despatched. During the afternoon the Committee on Sabbath Schools met, and this morning a meeting of the one on the Indians takes place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM
Courts of different States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divores granted; consultation free,
M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM
the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice
free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State.
F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 835 Broadway.

BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN A different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; in publicity required; no charge until divorce granted advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 186 Broadway.

A. HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN.
corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DARGAINS IN TEAN, COFFRES, GROCERIES AND Provisions; warranted to suit the painte and the pockets of the million.

200 Greenwich street, New York.

HUMAN HAIR SALE.—4 OUNCE, E2 INCH ESTORES first quality Hair, not dyed, only \$12. The only hair importer who retails at wholesale prices. CHARLES V. PECKHAM, 687 Broadway, near Amity st. Cut this out.

J. W. YANDEWATER,
OFFICE, CABINET AND MERCANTILE PURMITURE MANUFACTURER,
63 Ann and 163 William street, New York.

THE GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER

is an absolute protection from fire, being always ready for instant use, perfectly simple in operation and prompt and

efficient in its action.

It is in daily use by steamships, manufacturers, railroads and fire departments throughout the country, and

has saved millions of dollars worth of property. The government has adopted it for use on naval vessels and at army posts.

Information furnished and the machine shown in operawalton Brothers, 56 Liberty street, 10 Chambers street, 11 Chambers street, 12 Chambers street, 13 Chambers street, 13 Chambers street, 14 Chambers street, 14 Chambers street, 15 Chambers street, 15 Chambers street, 15 Chambers street, 15 Chambers street, 16 Chambers street, 16 Chambers street, 17 Chambers street, 17 Chambers street, 18 Chamber